

Gettysburg Compiler.

98TH YEAR

GETTYSBURG, PA., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1915

NO. 58

WEBB STATUE DEDICATED

HANDSOME BRONZE MEMORIAL AT THE BLOODY ANGLE.

Governor Charles S. Whitman of New York Delivered the Oration.

The bronze statue memorial to Major-General Alexander Stewart Webb erected by the State of New York was dedicated on Tuesday afternoon with appropriate services. The statue located at the Bloody Angle, was designed by J. Massey Rhind, a New York sculptor. The plaster model prepared by the sculptor was reproduced by John Williams, Inc., also of New York. The height of the statue

mission and guests arrived Monday afternoon. The official party numbered 120, and there were about 250 veterans from New York and 100 from Philadelphia. The party spent Tuesday morning on a tour of the field. At 1:30 the party formed in parade and headed by Battery E, Third U. S. Field Artillery, proceeded to the place of dedication.

A stand had been erected for guests and seats were provided for the veterans. Col. Stegman, chairman of the Commission presided and after music by the Citizens' Band, Rev. Wm. T. Pray, 102nd New York Veteran Volunteers, led in prayer. Col. Stegman then made a brief appropriate introductory speech and after music by the Band Miss Annie R. Alexander, a granddaughter of General Webb, pulled the cords holding the Stars and Stripes and the flag with a little help dropped from the massive figure and Battery E, Third

Two States share in the glory of achievement with which General Webb's name will be forever associated here. For although he was a son of New York, the Brigade which he commanded was composed of Philadelphia regiments. The men who beat back the charging hosts of the enemy at the Bloody Angle were sons of Pennsylvania, and the survivors of those regiments, the 60th, the 71st, the 72nd and the 106th, who are here to-day, honor us and our State by their presence and by their devotion to the memory of their old commander.

Great in war, his service to the State was no less real and no less distinguished in time of peace.

Thousands of young men, even many in middle life in New York, will hardly recognize in the stern, set face and heroic figure, clad in the uniform of a Major-General, his right hand firmly clasping the sword-hilt, the dignified, kindly scholarly instructor, who for so many years was the President of the College of the City of New York, who, with his splendid qualities of mind and heart, impressed his wonderful personality upon a great number of our citizens, graduates of that institution, in whose lives and in whose hearts he lives and ever will live.

General Webb was the son of a soldier and the grandson of a soldier. His grandfather was wounded in the battle of Bunker Hill. Against a savage foe on our then Western frontier, his father defended the flag and the liberty, the civilization and the enlightenment which the flag embodies and represents.

He was true to his inheritance, loyal to the country's traditions and institutions. He realized the value of all that the Nation and the flag stood for. He recognized the peril to both, and he came to their defense without hesitation and without thought of personal danger, as did the hosts who followed him.

The noble qualities, which he possessed, were in no sense unusual. The capacity for the most heroic effort displayed by all in this terrible conflict glorified the American name and is the common heritage of the American people.

I am not of those who believe that the qualities of patriotism and heroism have departed from the youth of our land. The splendid traits of the noble character, to which we here do honor, are possessed to-day by the young men of the Nation, North and South and East and West.

We honor ourselves when we do honor to the heroes of the past.

Gettysburg has offered for the emulation of succeeding generations many a shining example of all that is highest and best in American manhood. Among them all there is no name more worthy of remembrance than that of the man whose loyalty and patriotism never wavered during all the darkest hours of the Nation's life, whose steadfast and untiring devotion to duty as a soldier and a citizen ceased only with his death, the man whom the State of New York is proud to own as her son, in whose honor to-day she gives this statue to Gettysburg and to the Nation.

General James W. Latta of Philadelphia, made the next address and covered the engagements of the command of General Webb at the battle of Gettysburg as well as in other campaigns of the war and eulogized him as a fearless leader, a brave soldier and tactician of ability.

General Horatio C. King read a poem of his own composition.

Gettysburg.

Fair was the sight that peaceful July day

And sweet the air with scent of new-mown hay.

And Gettysburg's devoted plain serene

Resplendent shone with waves of emerald green.

The western heights, where close embowered stood

The sacred shrine, near hidden in the wood.

Recked not of war, but echoed with the tread

Of God's meek message of peace, who led

The thoughts from earthly things to things above.

And taught the wayward heart that God is love:

While far across wide fields of golden grain

Another ridge uprose from out the plain:

And in its bosom, freed from earthly woes,

The dead of ages lie in calm repose.

The bloody days across the stricken field,

Two angry herds in ghastly combat reeled,

And welcome night its dusky mantle threw

In pitying love to hide the scene from view.

Again the bugle with its piercing call

Awoke the soldier from deep slumber's thrall:

With anxious waiting, nerved by conscious power,

All stood impatient through the morning hour,

Till from the throat of every shouted gun

The smoke of hell obscured the blazing sun:

Then silence deep, and every soldier knew

The charge was near, and tight his buckle drew.

Lo! from their midst a stern command, and then

The quick advance of twenty thousand men;

(Continued on page 4).

A MURDER IN ADAMS CO.

THE LAST MURDER COMMITTED OVER NINE YEARS AGO.

Oliver Sharrah Fires Gun at Peter I. Deardorff in Former's House and Death Follows 6 Hours Later.

Peter I. Deardorff, Jr., of Franklin township, living near Willow Grove, two miles west of Cashtown, was murdered last Saturday night by Oliver Sharrah, and the latter is in the jail to answer for the crime. The killing has been admitted by Sharrah but it is likely exhaustive efforts will be made to save him from the electric chair by reason of the unwritten law which oftentimes sways the verdict of juries.

Oliver Sharrah and his wife came to town on Farmers' Day, Oct. 9, and while here visited the office of Justice of Peace J. L. Hill, and Sharrah made an information, charging Peter Deardorff, Jr., with the crime of rape of his wife and he arranged with County Detective Wilson to come up to the mountain on Monday and arrest Peter Deardorff, Jr. Mrs. Sharrah told Justice Hill that she had been forced three times in one day to have intimate relations with Peter Deardorff, Jr., that the forcing was done under threats.

Sharrah started for home Saturday evening the worse for liquor he had been drinking. Deardorff was in Cashtown the same evening and drinking, and went to the home of the Sharrahs where the drinking was continued. Near midnight Sharrah ordered Deardorff to leave and with his wife went to the second story. Later a noise was heard down stairs and Sharrah going down found Deardorff still in the house and after ordering him to leave and threatening to kill him if he did not go, Sharrah finally got a twelve gauge single barrel shot gun and fired at Deardorff. The charge entered Deardorff's stomach.

Sharrah after the shooting returned to his bed and went to sleep. Deardorff staggered out of the house, returned and left a second time, and fell near his buggy by the roadside. Mrs. Sharrah, who had come down stairs before the shooting took place, afterwards hurried to the home of David Shepard, who lives not far away and he returned with her. Later he went to residence of George Kane and summoned Dr. Womer by phone. Dr. Womer arrived about four o'clock in the morning. At six o'clock Peter Deardorff died, his last words being, "Sharrah shot me, he said he would do it, but I didn't think he would. I am going to die but I am not afraid."

After Deardorff's death Dr. Womer went into the house and aroused Sharrah, telling him what he had done. He did not seem concerned, and admitted that he had done the shooting. He stated he would make no effort to get away.

Sheriff G. R. Thompson was summoned and with District Attorney Wible went to the scene of the crime. A coroner's jury was impaneled and inquest held. The jury were Chas. B. Carbaugh, Wm. D. Brown, J. C. DeGroft, David Shepard, Samuel Shultz and James Shultz, and after hearing evidence they reported that "Peter I. Deardorff had come to his death as the result of a gunshot wound inflicted at the hands of Oliver Sharrah." Sheriff Thompson brought Sharrah to the jail.

Peter I. Deardorff was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Deardorff of near Green Ridge, Franklin township. He was 36 years old and unmarried. He was a construction foreman on the B. & O. R. R. and at time of his death had an order to report for work on Monday morning. Besides his parents he is survived by one brother and four sisters, Charles I. Deardorff, Mrs. Jacob McDannell, and Mrs. Curtis Herring, near Orrtanna, Mrs. Jacob Sharrah, Kane's Store, and Mrs. Wm. Shindedecker, near Poplar Springs School House. The funeral service was held Tuesday morning at Mt. Carmel Church by Rev. Denlinger, the pastor, and interment was made at Flor's Church.

The trouble between Sharrah and Deardorff had been brewing for some months, due to the alleged intimacy of Deardorff with Sharrah's wife, and it is said that Sharrah had repeatedly warned Deardorff to stay away or he would kill him. Sharrah is 35 years old and has two children and since he has been in jail remains unconcerned over his crime and apparently does not regret the deed. William Hersch, Esq., has been employed as his counsel and now refuses to answer any questions about the crime. He is a man of short stature, stout build, and weighs about 155 pounds. He has been formally charged with the crime and held for court. The trial must be held at an Oyer and Terminer Court and can not come up before January.

Parent-Teachers' Association.

The Parent-Teachers' Association had a successful meeting on last Friday evening in the High School Building. Mrs. H. M. Roth, the vice-president, presided. Delightful musical entertainment was given by piano duet, Miss Mary Himes and Mrs. H. B. Nixon, and a duet by Mrs. J. B. Baker at the piano and Ernest Baker on violin.

The Visiting Committee, Mrs. Dill, Mrs. Wilson Bream, Mrs. Wm. B. Flemming, Mrs. Wm. Zincand, and

Mrs. Ray Kupp, gave a very interesting report. They had been to the schools on four occasions and divided up two to a party and found that was better and gave the least embarrassment to the school. Forty-five minutes to one hour was spent in each room giving a very good idea of the actual work and they were cordially received and courteously treated by all the teachers and children. All the rooms were neat and clean and the children too were clean and tidy with one or two exceptions. Flowers were found on the teachers' desks in nearly every room and some had growing plants. Flies seemed to be troublesome at the Meade Building in the lower grades and screens for the windows were recommended. In the colored room it was reported that the teacher did not quite have the same equipment that the teachers in the other schools enjoyed and committee wondered why this should be as this is one of our public schools.

Prof. Roy Knouse of Littlestown, gave an excellent address on the "Essentials Toward Keeping an Organization of Parents and Teachers at a Point Where it is Performing its Whole Duty By the Community." The address was rich in thought and suggestions. It would have been a pleasure to have reproduced it in full. Prof. Knouse however had made only a brief outline of his address. He pointed to the purpose of education being to make a boy or girl willing and able to help in the regulation of life's values and to bring this about involves a study of the child and a study of the environment. The study of the child involves a study of heredity, a study of eugenics and the development of social ideas to make the origin of the socially unfit impossible. It involves a study of the instincts, and a moulding of the fighting instinct to some useful purpose. The social and environment instincts must be studied, developed and improved. The play instinct must be given opportunity. Habit and its relation to character must be studied, and all this is part of the work of Parent-Teachers' Association. Then the environment must be studied, at school, at home and the great between. In the school respect for others and concentration should be developed and in the home obedience.

DEATHS OF THE WEEK.

Edward A. Weaver, a member of the Adams County Bar, died early Friday morning about 2 o'clock and news of his death came shortly before going to press. He had been in poor health for a long while but was confined to his bed for about a month. He was born in Butler township June 8, 1856, and was 59 years, 4 months and 7 days of age. He was a son of the late Jacob Weaver and Maria Fisher Weaver. He began life as a plasterer and with that persistent energy that was his became a teacher and then a student of the law and was admitted to the Bar October 20, 1885, and has lived and practiced in the courts here for the past 30 years. The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock services at the house by Rev. J. B. Baker.

Mrs. Anna Virginia Little, wife of Theodore C. Little of Hanover, died on Wednesday in her 45th year. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Althoff and born near Gettysburg. She married Mr. Little in 1899 and spent most of her married life in Hanover. The funeral will be held on Saturday, interment in Mt. Carmel Cemetery, Littlestown. She leaves besides her husband three children at home. Three brothers and four sisters survive. Harvey J. and William A. Althoff of Gettysburg, Bernard Althoff of Harrisburg, Mrs. Samuel McSherry of Hanover, Mrs. William Eckenrode of Gettysburg, Mrs. George Myers of near Littlestown, and Mrs. Ernest Gouker of near Gettysburg.

Mrs. Maria Lawrence died at Mt. Rock last Thursday in her 66th year. The funeral was held at Conewago Chapel on Monday, services by Rev. Fr. Koch, interment in Chapel Cemetery. She leaves besides her husband, four daughters and three sons. Miss Anastasia Lawrence at home, Mrs. Howard Noel, Mrs. Alphonsus Smith of Mt. Rock, and Mrs. James B. Devine of McSherrystown. Samuel and Frank Lawrence at home and Lewis Lawrence of Sellersville. A brother and three sisters survive. Ambrose Smith of Canton, Ohio, Frank Billman of New Oxford, Mrs. Michael Strausbaugh of Edgegrove, and Mrs. Joseph Smith of Hanover.

Mrs. Julia Ann C. Spertzel, widow of George W. Spertzel, died last Friday in Huntingdon township aged 84 years, 4 months and 23 days. She was the daughter of the late John Spelman of York Springs. She leaves six children, James Spelman of York county, adopted by the grandparents when he was but a small child, Mrs. Mary Arnold of Bigler, Mrs. Howard Galloway of near Gardners, John W. Spertzel of Newville, Charles and Edward Spertzel of Huntingdon township. Funeral on Sunday with interment at Idaville Evangelical Church.

Mrs. Flora Sefton Reading, wife of L. L. Reading of Vineland, N. J., formerly of Fairfield, died on Sunday. The body was brought to Gettysburg and interment on Tuesday with interment in Evergreen Cemetery. She leaves besides her husband a son and daughter, and four sisters, Mrs. Chas. Knox, Miss Nan Sefton of Gettysburg, and Mrs. Wm. Zincand, and

BIG, BRIGHT FARMERS' DAY

WITH BIG CROWD IN TOWN AND GOOD PARADE.

Plenty of Entertainment and Music—List of the Winners of the Premiums.

Last Saturday, October 9, was Farmers' Day and the town was jammed from ten o'clock until five in the evening. The exhibits were of Adams county's finest products and every one seemed to be enjoying the day. Farmers' Day has proved an unqualified success and has been drawing larger crowds each year from the country. The parade in the afternoon was good and well managed. Four bands helped to make the town happy with concerts during the afternoon. The free tumbling exhibition in the Square drew big crowds and from start to finish it was declared a great success. Credit should be given to W. E. Ziegler and his assistant, Robert Eckenrode, for their untiring and persistent work to make the day a success and it is a work until the very last plan has been put over.

The judges for the various exhibits who are entitled to the sincere thanks of the town for their patient and difficult work are as follows:

Soaps: Mrs. C. F. Criswell, Bendersville; Mrs. Curtis Sowers, McKnightstown; and Mrs. Mock, Gardners.

Fancy Articles, Lace, etc.: Mrs. Clara Rebert, Cashtown; and Mrs. George Julius, Littlestown.

Cakes: Mrs. Dennis Asper, Aspers; Mrs. George Kebab, Fairfield, and Mrs. Burton Alteman, Littlestown.

Peaches: Chester Tyson, Flora Dale, and H. G. Baugher, Aspers.

Vegetables: J. B. Twining, Gettysburg, and John Garretson, Biglerville.

Fruits: H. G. Baugher, Arendtsville and Elias Hoffman, Arendtsville, and H. A. Bucher, Cashtown.

Grains: E. M. Wolf, Gettysburg, and William J. Chrismer, Mt. Pleasant township.

In the Horse Show, held in Centre Square, the prizes were awarded as follows: J. B. Twining, 1st and 2nd prizes for the best Belgian brood mares; 1st and 2nd, for three-year olds; 1st, colt under 1 year old; 1st and 2nd, for 2 years old. C. P. Muselman won 1st and 2nd prizes for double pony teams and 1st prize for single pony teams. George Bender was awarded the blue ribbon for having the best single driving team in the parade.

Luther Slentz took three prizes with thoroughbreds. Irene Slentz won the silver cup offered for the best thoroughbred driving mare; Beauty Hale took the blue ribbon offered for best standard bred yearling mare; and Senator Wise carried off the blue ribbon for the best standard bred stud colt.

The premiums offered by the merchants of Gettysburg were awarded as follows:

Fruits.

For best basket of apples, \$5.00 cash. Brehm, The Tailor.

Won by Mary Keller.

For best basket of apples, any variety, one dozen \$5.00 photographs.

Won by Leslie Keller.

For best plate of pears, three to a plate, one tubular flash-light. Value \$2.00. H. and T. Electric Company.

Won by Roy Slothour.

For heaviest apple, pair of men's \$2.00 shoes. O. H. Lestz.

Won by Miss Sadie Bishop.

For heaviest pear, pair of ladies' \$2.00 shoes. O. H. Lestz.

Won by Mrs. W. Fritz.

For best plate of Rome Beauty apples, pipe, tobacco, and bunch of pipe cleaners. E. S. Faber.

Won by G. M. Bucher; 2nd, Wm. Forsythe.

For best peck of Smoke House apples, bunch of bananas, A. Lazzari.

Won by A. H. Deardorff.

For plate of largest and most perfect apples, first prize \$2.50 gold piece; second prize, box of chewing gum; third prize, check for six shillings. Gettysburg Shoe Shining Parlor.

Won by I. D. Mickley; 2nd, Mrs. C. A. Bream; 3rd, Leslie Keller.

For plate of best York Imperial apples, \$1.00 in trade. John D. Kane, butcher.

Won by Lewis D. Kane.

For best plate of apples, twelve different varieties, pair of \$5.50 blankets. Dougherty & Hartley.

Won by Will Boyer.

For best plate of six quinces, \$2.00 white spread. Dougherty & Hartley.

Won by Ezra Rice.

For best half peck of apples, any variety, first prize 25 pound keg Sherwin-Williams dry arsenate of lead; second prize, 10 pound keg same material. Gettysburg Department Store.

Won by Edward Sachs; 2nd, Geo. E. Boyer.

For the largest apple, open to country people only, \$2.50 silk undershirt. The Hub.

Won by Mrs. W. H. Riggeal.

For the best plate of four Stayman apples, \$4.00 stand. H. B. Bender.

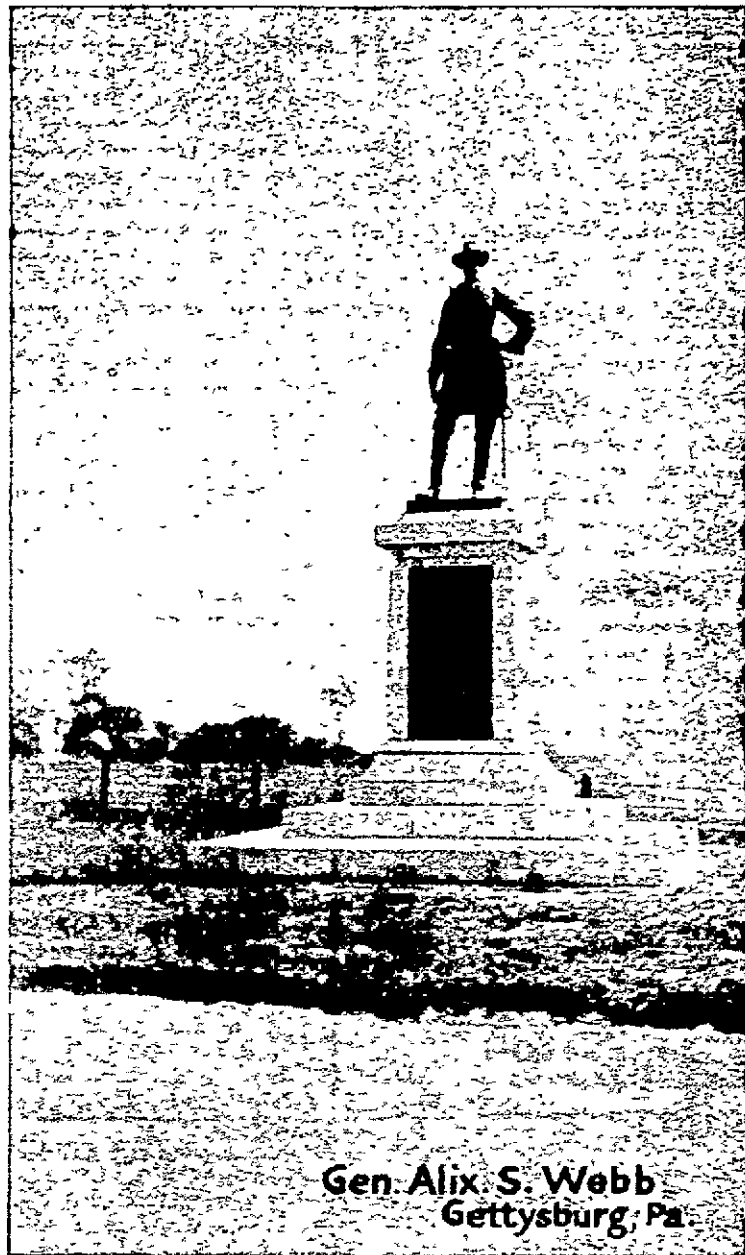
Won by Harry Pitzer.

For the best six Jonathan apples, first prize \$5 in trade; second prize, \$3 in trade. J. D. Lippy.

Won by Edward Sachs; 2nd, Dale Knouse.

For the best half bushel basket of peaches, velvet rug 27x54, value \$5.00.

(Continued on page 8.)



Gen. Alex. S. Webb
Gettysburg, Pa.

is eight feet. It is located on a pedestal of dark Barre granite, from the quarries of Marr and Gordon, Barre, Vermont. The pedestal is of the dimensions: 9 feet 9 1/2 inches in height, measuring 12 feet by 11 feet 3 1/2 inches at the base. The monument was erected by the State of New York, and placed here under the auspices of the New York Monuments Commission. Col. Lewis R. Stegman, chairman, Brig.-Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, the Adjutant-General, Col. Clinton Beckwith and Gen. Horatio C. King.

The monument bears this inscription, testimonial to General Webb's military career and services here:

ALEXANDER STEWART WEBB
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army
1835-1911

Commanded 60th, 71st, 72nd and 106th Pennsylvania Infantry (Philadelphia Brigade) which resisted Longstreet's assault July 3, 1863.

Cadet U. S. M. A. July 1, 1861; Brevet Second Lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery July 1, 1865; Second Lieutenant Second Artillery, Oct. 20, 1865; First Lieutenant April 28, 1861; Captain Eleventh Infantry May 14, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel Forty-fourth Infantry July 28, 1866; Fifth Infantry Mar. 15, 1869; honorably discharged at his own request Dec. 5, 1870.

Major First Rhode Island Light Artillery Sept. 14, 1861; Lieut.-Colonel, Asst. Inspector General (by assignment) Aug. 20, 1862 to June 28, 1863.

Brig.-General U. S. V. June 23, 1863; honorably mustered out of volunteer service Jan. 13, 1866.

In command of the 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, in the Rapidan campaign, and 1st Brigade, 2nd Division, 2nd Corps, in the Wilderness; severely wounded at Spotsylvania May 12, 1864; Chief of Staff, Army of Potomac, Jan. 11 to June 28, 1865; Asst. Inspector General, Division of the Atlantic, July 1, 1865, to Feb. 21, 1866.

Awarded Congressional Medal of Honor "for distinguished personal gallantry at the battle of Gettysburg" where he was wounded.

Prevented Major-General U. S. A. July 3, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg, Pa." Lieut.-Colonel Oct. 11, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Brice Station, Va." Colonel May 12, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Spotsylvania, Va." Brig.-General March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services in the campaign terminating with the surrender of the insurgent army under General R. E. Lee." Major-General March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war."

Brevetted Major-General U. S. V. Aug. 1, 1864, "for gallant and distinguished conduct at the battles of Gettysburg, Pa., Brice Station, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania, Va."

Governor Charles S. Whitman, his Staff, New York Monuments Commission and guests arrived Monday

U. S. Artillery fired a Major-General's salute.

Eighteen members of the Webb family were present: Alexander S. Webb, a son; Miss Annie R. Webb, a daughter; Miss Caroline Leroy Webb, a daughter; Mrs. John E. Alexander, a daughter; Miss M. C. Alexander, a granddaughter; Miss Anne R. Alexander, a granddaughter; Mrs. George B. Parsons, a daughter; Louis B. Souter, a grandnephew; Major C. Craighton Webb, a brother; F. Egerton Webb, a brother; Mrs. F. Egerton Webb, Dr. Seward Webb, a brother; Mrs. Seward Webb and J. Louis Webb, a brother.

Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York, being introduced, delivered the oration and spoke as follows: This place of many monuments erected by the Federal Government, by States and by military organizations, represents as perhaps no other field in the world represents, the effort of the living to glorify a Nation's heroes and forever to perpetuate their memory.

Time was when the very word "Gettysburg" stood for all that was terrible in war. The horrible combat here waged cast a shadow over thousands of American households, which the long years have slowly dispelled.

All the misunderstanding, the enmities created, the rancor and bitterness engendered, indeed all that was evil and wrong during the most unhappy years of our national life—all is forgotten now. The splendid heroism, the firmness for the right, as God gave them to see the right, the faithfulness unto death—these qualities characterized both armies—the Blue and the Gray. The record is the common heritage of a united American people and never can be forgotten.

These wonderful hills and valleys, precious to the Nation, are becoming of ever increasing interest and value to our people as the years go by, as monument and tablet in bronze and in stone, telling the story of heroic deeds and heroic lives, perpetuating memories, not of a brutal conflict but of noble self-sacrifice and devotion, fittingly mark historic spots on this "The Nation's Holy Ground."

New York has erected many monuments here—over a hundred, so I am told, and they testify to the prowess and the patriotism of those whom she sent to battle and to death that the Nation might live. In no other battle of the war were so many of the troops engaged drawn from the Empire State, and nowhere else in the North were so many homes made desolate or so many called upon to mourn the loss of the dearest and the best, as a result of the three days' conflict here waged.

We come to-day to unveil a stately figure, cast in bronze, perpetuating, so far as the skillful sculptor can, the form and features of a great soldier and a great and good man.

Walter's Theatre

28 York St.

"The Home of Good Pictures and Good Humor"

Farmers Day Oct. 9

G. W. WEAVER & SON

Dry Goods Department Store

The committee having arrangements for Farmers Day promises features not had before and this Store has seconded every effort and like them has added attractions both in Special Price offerings and variety of the lines of the goods shown for the day--Cannot go into detail here.

Every department stocked to the limit with the newest of each character.

A Souvenir For Each Child

Have Your Mother Ask For It

Special Premiums for Exhibits at Our Store

For Plate of Best and most Perfect Peaches Free Stone or Klings plate of 10---\$3.50 Sweater Ladies or Men's

For best Angel Food Cake--Ivory Tray, Brush and Comb \$2.50.

For Best Home Made Hard Soap--Exhibit limited to 2 lbs.--Material of Choice for Silk Waist \$2.00.

For Best Crochet Edging and Bands of cotton Threads--1 Box of J & P Coats Crochet Cotton.

Among the Special Price Offerings

35ct. Quality Vest and Pants--Ladies Size 25cts.

Yard wide Outing Flannel worth 10cts-at 8cts.

58 inch Bleached Mercerized Table Damask worth 30cts.--at 21cts.

Yard wide Silk Warp--KiShi Silk 25cts.

50 Bradly Sweaters-- Men and Women Prices range from \$3.00 to \$6.00--Price Cut 1-4 Off.

Many Other Special Price Features

Everybody invited to come in and see the Exhibits and the Store.

G. W. WEAVER & SON

Gettysburg Pa.

REPORT.

Of the condition of the First National Bank of Gettysburg at Gettysburg, Pa., in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business Sept. 2, 1915.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	931,276.87
Overdrafts secured	2,383.37
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation (par value)	100,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc., on hand (other than stocks) including premiums on same	161,559.96
Subscription to stock of Federal Reserve Bank	\$2100.00
Less amount paid 1050.00	
Banking house, \$3870.36; furniture and fixtures \$808.08	4,678.44
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	1500.00
Due from approved reserve agents in central reserve cities	6,510.02
Due from banks and bankers	381.34
Outside checks and other cash items \$146.54; fractional currency, nickels and cents, \$112.91	259.45
Notes of other Nat. Banks	650.00
Lawful money reserve in bank:	
Coin and certificates	2,804.65
Legal-tender notes	685.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent on circulation)	1,250.00

Banking house.....	73,175.00
Furniture and fixtures	7,825.00
Other real estate owned..	31,221.18
Due from Federal Reserve bank	11,000.00
Due from approved Reserve agents in New York, Chicago and St. Louis.....	2,911.41
Due from approved Reserve agents in other cities	27,131.47
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)...	6,877.92
Outside checks & other cash items \$132.52	
Fractional currency, nickels and cents \$557.42	
Checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank	1,240.45
Notes of other national banks	480.00
Federal reserve notes....	45.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Coin and certificates.....	27,642.20
Legal-tender notes	3,680.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	5,000.00

Capital stock paid in.....	\$100,000.00
Surplus fund	140,000.00
Undivided profits 16,381.19	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid ..	12,008.54
Circulating notes 100,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	2,290.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above).....	649.33
Dividends unpaid	30.00
Individual deposits subject to check	216,545.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,203.67
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	220,428.03
Bills payable including obligations representing money borrowed	30,000.00

Total	1,400,741.77
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Undivided profits 16,381.19	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid ..	12,008.54
Circulating notes 100,000.00	
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	2,290.00
Due to banks and bankers (other than above).....	649.33
Dividends unpaid	30.00
Individual deposits subject to check	216,545.03
Cashier's checks outstanding	3,203.67
Deposits subject to 30 or more days' notice	220,428.03
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Farmers : and : Stockmen

Get Your Stock in Condition for Summer Work.

The careful ones always feed some good Food and Regulator.

We carry nothing but the guaranteed brands and they also carry with each package our store guarantee, "Absolute Satisfaction" or your money refunded, our brands are The Standard, The Prussian and Pratts, in assorted sizes.

PEOPLES DRUG STORE

Rexall A. D. S. Vinol Victrola

AS THE FARMER SEES IT



He—"Good! This Job Needs a Team"

ANTI "SOB" STORY SAD, BUT UNTRUE

Mothers Are Not Torn From Their Babies to Serve on Juries in States Where Women Vote.

DR. SHAW GETS THE FACTS

And Says the Opponents of Suffrage Underrate the Intelligence of Voters When They Circulate Such Yarns

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the national leader of the suffragists, who is making a final tour of Pennsylvania in the interest of the suffrage amendment, stands sponsor for the statement that suffrage will triumph here in November because of the intelligence of the Pennsylvania electorate. Interviewed at Bethlehem, Dr. Shaw said:

"The antis are conducting their campaign from the wrong angle. They are underrating the intelligence of the people of the State and for that reason, if no other, they are doomed to defeat. For the average Pennsylvania voter is anything but stupid. He knows the difference between truths and half truths and he is not apt to be deluded by the brand of arguments or the type of stories which the opponents of suffrage are so desperately circulating. But the antis refuse to give him credit for either intelligence or fair-mindedness.

"Take, for instance, the famous sob story of the young mother in Spokane, Washington, who, according to the antis, was forced against her will to perform jury duty. This story has been circulated all over the State in an eleven-hour effort to injure the suffrage cause by creating the impression that the women in all suffrage States are compelled to serve on juries whether they want to or not and even when they have legitimate reasons to be excused.

"As the story first came to my ears it was to the effect that the mother of a very young baby was summoned for jury duty, and when she protested the Judge said, 'Madam, your time for protest is past.' The inference which those who heard the story were expected to draw, of course, was that by gaining the ballot the women of Washington lost all right to claim fair treatment as citizens of the State. The facts in the case, however, are not as the antis stated. I know this because as soon as I heard of the story I telegraphed to Judge Hueneke, who presides in the court at Spokane where the incident occurred. He replied as follows:

"Under our law any woman can be excused from jury duty by simply saying she refuses to serve because of her sex. The lady in question said nothing to anybody at the time about having a nursing child until after the jury had retired to consider the case. Had she mentioned the fact when she was examined as to her qualifications, the attorneys would not have retained her for jury duty."

Commenting further on the case, Dr. Shaw said that it is utterly absurd to charge that jury duty is proving a hardship for the women of the States where they have the vote. "Their peculiar interests," she said, "have been carefully taken care of by statute in most of the States, and even here in Pennsylvania. If they were called upon for jury duty on an absolute equality with men there is not the slightest prospect that it would cause them any trouble. The courts always release men from jury duty when they have a legitimate excuse. As a rule there is strong pressure on the part of some men to be called to jury duty and the juries of most of the counties are largely made up of such men. The ordinary citizen who does not exert his political influence upon the jury committee is

seldom called. The prospect of an unwilling woman being forced into a jury box is therefore an absurdity. The professional juror may have a real objection to increasing the number of potential jurors, but I do not believe anyone else has. Certainly, the women themselves have no desire to shirk any of the responsibilities that come with the ballot, even if they should be called upon to sit in a jury box. But if there was a legitimate reason for their not being called, they would expect to be excused. The antis do not pay any compliment to the intelligence of the men of Pennsylvania when they try to create any other view of the situation."

WORKING WOMEN NAIL AN ANTI LIE

Women's Trade Union League Tells Just Why Its Members Want the Vote

Women wage earners of Philadelphia have denounced in the most direct manner an attempt of the Pennsylvania Association of Women Opposed to Equal Suffrage to create an impression that working women are not a unit in their demand for the ballot. Philadelphia women who work have been most active in their efforts to promote the equal suffrage cause, but this effort to misrepresent their position and the strength of their movement has had the effect of redoubling their energies. The Women's Trade Union League has taken notice of the libels of the antis in the following series of pointed resolutions in which they refer directly to the Pennsylvania Association of Women Opposed to Equal Suffrage:

"Realizing that women employed during the day are unable to take as prominent a part in suffrage work as other suffragists in the suffrage organizations.

"Resolved, That the Women's Trade Union League of Philadelphia express to the Woman Suffrage Party, the County Suffrage Association, the Equal Franchise Society and all other suffrage workers in Philadelphia, its hearty appreciation of their effectual fight for a cause whose success means more to the wage-earners than to any other group of women:

"That the members of the league will use every effort to impress upon the voters of Philadelphia that women wage-earners do most seriously need the power to protect themselves and influence legislation which can come only through the right to vote:

"That as a suffrage parade takes place on the evening of October 22d, the league will organize a workers' section of the parade and invite all women workers to march with the members under the banner of the league.

"Also, Whereas, The Anti-Suffrage Association has repeatedly declared that working women do not want the vote, and votes for women has had no effect in improving wages and conditions of labor.

"Resolved, That the above resolutions be sent to the Anti-Suffrage Society and that the recent action in Illinois be brought to the attention of that society. For the first time in the history of Illinois, beginning September 1, women employees of the State will receive the same pay as men for the same class of work. The improvements in the system decided on were—

"The minimum wage for men and women in all State institutions to be the same for the same class of work. All employees to be given one day of rest in seven, in addition to the two weeks' vacation annually. A promotional wage-scale whereby all employees will automatically receive higher wages as their term of service lengthens. The change from night to day service to be made hereafter each week instead of monthly."

No Voice in Government. Laws affecting women are passed without consulting them if they have not got the vote. What did our forefathers think in 1776 when they were

21st Pa. Cavalry.

The 26th annual reunion of the Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry Association was held in Chambersburg on last Thursday with headquarters at National Hotel, and exercises in Grand Army Hall of Housum Post.

Since the last reunion President Frank Lyday, of Hagerstown, died. The other officers were Vice President Hon. Thad. M. Mahon; Secretary, Jos. A. Pfoutz; Treasurer, G. A. Minnich, all of Chambersburg; Corresponding Secretary, Samuel Mowers of Fayetteville; Chaplain, John A. Howard of Scotland.

Between 75 and 100 veterans of the regiment attended and all agreed that the occasion was most delightful. Dinner was taken at the National and immediately afterwards the comrades formed in line and marched to Grand Army Hall for a business meeting which convened at 1.30.

The veterans all wore bright yellow badges from which hung pendant a portrait of Major Robert Bell. Bell raised Co. B of this regiment, in Gettysburg, his home, and at the Battle of Gettysburg the first man killed was G. W. Sandoe, of Bell's company. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Samuel Mowers, Fayetteville, President; Geo. C. Coover, New Franklin, Vice President; J. A. Pfoutz, Secretary; G. A. Minnich, Treasurer; J. B. Saum, Corresponding Secretary; Chaplain, John A. Howard, Scotland.

Harrisburg will be the place of meeting in September, 1916. A camp fire was held at 7 o'clock p. m., with a most interesting program.

Howard Shaffer, of the Church of God choir, led a male quartette which sang patriotic airs. Rev. Dr. G. A. McAlister made an address giving his experience in the sinking of the Arabic. Hon. W. Rush Gillan, President Judge, spoke.

Veterans Pleased With Wilson.

President Wilson made a very favorable impression on the old veterans who visited Washington during the big encampment. Never before has a President given so much of his time to a G. A. R. encampment, and the old soldiers appreciated it. When there was a slight misunderstanding about the last reception to the officers and the New Jersey G. A. R. Post, the President was very quick to see that none of the old soldiers left Washington disappointed, because they thought it was a public reception, but ordered that the doors of the White House be thrown open, and the vast throng, about 12,000, be received by him. To enable each of the 12,000 persons who attended the reception to shake hands with him, it took just four hours. The President smiled as cordially when the last guest passed as when the first one greeted him. In recent poll of the old veterans, it was found that 80 per cent. of them expressed their intention of voting for the President should the country keep out of the European War. They seemed to think that it would be very bad policy to swap horses in the middle of the stream, and they all know just what Woodrow Wilson will do when facing a crisis. As an old grizzled veteran said, "Our country is safe in his hands."

Midnight Oil.

Our barnyards have not yet had electric lights installed so the domestic animals go to bed at dark. In these days when every village boasts its electric light plant and the streets of even our smaller municipalities are ablaze with light, night is for all practical purposes as light as day and the primitive instinct to seek shelter and repose with the falling darkness has been lost to civilized mankind.

The modern tendency seems to be to shorten the hours of work and extend the hours of play into those that in the cosmic scheme of things were intended by Nature for rest. While there is little truth in the old saying that "an hour's rest before midnight is worth two thereafter," the danger is that extending pleasure and entertainment to late hours of the night breeds an irregularity of habit which is not conducive to good health. Late frolics after a day's work are apt to lead to unusual exhaustion for which the ordinary allotment of sleep will not compensate.

Fortunately the majority of us in this world have a considerable amount of work to do each day. If we keep late hours at night the tendency is to expend our energy on pleasure instead of the real business life.

Daylight is the best time for physical work or brain work. The early morning hours beat the midnight oil game for the student and scholar. The great majority of authors do their work in the morning.

Poor Richard says that "he who riseth late must trot all day." The midnight hours no matter how brilliantly illuminated are a poor exchange for those of the early morning—Little Talks on Health and Hygiene by Samuel G. Dixon, M.D., LL. D., Commissioner of Health.

ARENDSVILLE.

Owing to the frequent heavy rains during the last several weeks many of our farmers have not been able to finish their fall seeding in the low land.

The corn, potatoes and apples are a fair crop here and the peaches and grapes were an abundant crop, and many went to waste.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bushman and Miss Alice Bushman of Altoona, are visiting among relatives here. Mrs. Clara G. Crabster and little daughter of Tyrone, were recent guests in the home of Mrs. Amelia Orner, her aunt.

Pius S. Orner, as a delegate from the Reformed Sunday School of Arendtsville, attended the State Sunday School Convention held at Erie, Pa., this week.

Ira S. Orner and wife, Reynolds R. Criswell and wife, Emory Sheely and wife, Horace G. Comfort and wife, Willis Pitzer and wife, A. F. Trostle, and Miss Celia Arendt, spent several days at the York Fair this week.

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bushey are on a visit with relatives in Ohio and Indiana.

Paint Now

If you ought to have painted last year and waited, how much do you think you made?

You'll buy an extra gallon this year. There's \$5 or \$6 for paint and labor. You think you won't but you will; you can't stretch paint.

It is always so: the longer you wait, the more paint and wages. Besides what paint is for. What is it for?

DEVOE.

T. J. Winebrenner sells it.

Blain Beamer of York Springs says that the woolly worm predicts early part of winter very cold, the middle mild and latter part very cold.

Shake off the grip of your old enemy, Nasal Catarrh, by using Ely's Cream Balm. Then will all the swelling and soreness be driven out of the tender, inflamed membranes. The first of sneezing will cease and the discharge, as offensive to others as to yourself, will be stopped when the causes that produce it are removed. Cleanliness, comfort and renewed health by the use of Cream Balm. Sold by all druggists for 30 cents, or mailed by Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

A Premier Who Won't Write.

Count Okuma, though he is the author of books and pamphlets and innumerable magazine and newspaper articles, dictates all his work to a secretary and so far as is known has never even written his own signature. The truth of the matter is that he forms the beautiful Chinese characters like a school boy, and since the autographs of the great are highly prized in Japan, many expedients have been successfully tried to get a scrap of his writing. A friend once made an attempt which came near being successful. He pretended to have forgotten how to form a certain Chinese character and asked how it should be written. Count Okuma took up the brush and paper, which had been conveniently placed at his elbow, but the plot failed at the last moment, for he put down the writing material with a smile and traced the character with his finger on the ashes of the hearth.—Carl Crow in World's Work.

Presence of Mind.

Young Arthur, the pride of the family, had been attending school all of six weeks, and his devoted parent thought it was high time he should find out how things were running. So he asked one afternoon:

"And what did my little son learn about this morning?"

"Oh, a mouse, Miss Wilcox told us all about mouses."

"That's the boy. Now, how do you spell mouse?"

"It was then that Arthur gave promise of being an artful dodger. He paused meditatively for a moment, then said:

"Father, I guess I was wrong. It wasn't a mouse teacher was telling us about; it was a rat."—Harper's Magazine.

Couldn't Blame Them.

Papa had a groch, and an atmosphere of deep gloom settled over the family dinner table. Even little Bobby felt that something was wrong, but he had to talk or burst, and he preferred to talk.

"Daddy," he asked, "why did they throw the tea overboard in Boston harbor?"

Daddy twirled the spoon in his cup while he thought up this mean thing to say: "If it was anything like this stuff they certainly had a mighty good excuse for throwing it overboard."

Having got this remark off his chest, the old man felt so good that he actually smiled, and before he knew it his groch was gone.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

A Keen Observer.

"Pa," said Georgie, "is it true that George Washington never told a lie?"

"I guess so, my son. Why?"

"I was just thinkin'," said Georgie, who was a keen observer, "that if that was true Martha must have always gone along whenever he went out anywhere."—Exchange.

Wedding Vows.

Patience—So he never took any marriage vows?

Patience—Oh, yes, he did!

"But I thought he was still a bachelor."

"He is, but he vowed he'd never get married."—Yonkers Statesman.

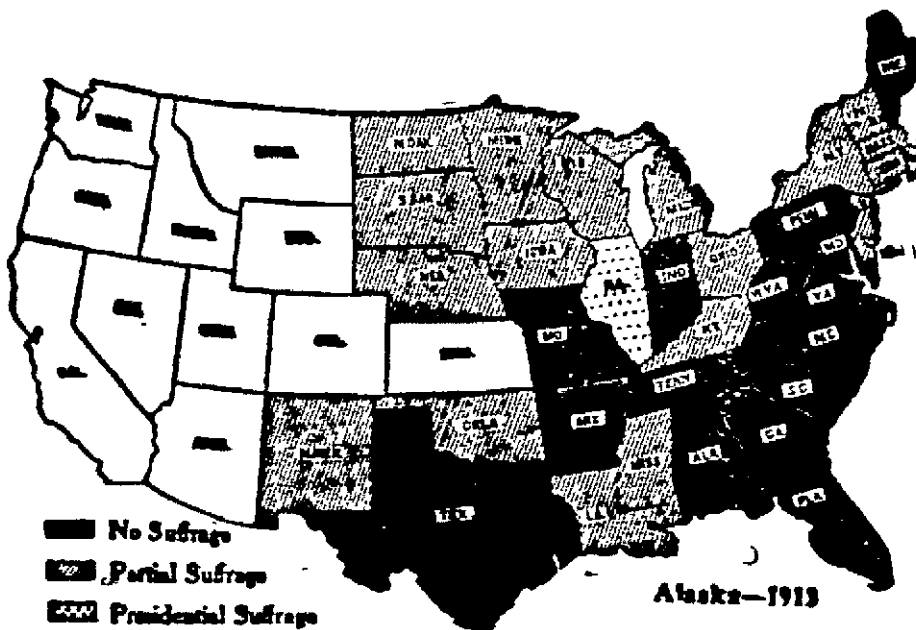
Saunders.

A "saunterer" in the old days was one who had made a pilgrimage to the Sainte Terre, the Holy Land. The connection between the word and place is clear.

Knowledge, in truth, is the great sun in the firmament. Life and power are scattered with its beams.—Webster.

WANTED—Clean white rags at this office.

THE SUFFRAGE MAP



WOMEN VOTE IN ALL THE WHITE STATES Why Not in Pennsylvania?

The Vote was given to Women in			
Wyoming	1869	Nevada	1914
Colorado	1893	Arizona	1912
Idaho	1896	Kansas	1912
Utah	1896	Oregon	1912
Washington	1910	Alaska	1913
California	1911	Montana	1914

Women will vote for 108 Presidential Electors in 1916. Why should not the women of all the States vote for President and not those in 12 states.

Are You Getting Ready to Build?

If so let us supply the building materials—Lumber, Roofing, Slate, Terra Cotta Tiling, Patent Wall Plasters. Dealer also in COAL, WOOD and PREPARED COKE

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING ATTRACTIVE CEMENT SUGGESTIONS

Make a Water Trough that will be water tight, practically indestructible and clean. Build it of concrete made with EDISON PORTLAND CEMENT which is the strongest and most economical cement you can use because it is much finer—104 finer—than any other. The fineness gives greater strength or you can use 1/10 less "Edison" Cement to get the same results as with other brands. Ask us for circulars. "How to Mix and Use Edison Cement."

J. O. BLOCHER, Railroad and Carriage Sts.

FRUIT TREES

If you are wanting FRUIT TREES write or phone for prices to—

THE ADAMS COUNTY NURSERY

H. G. BAUGHER, Proprietor.

Bell & United Phones Aspers Post Office Bendersville Station, Pennsylvania.

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You want no better recommendation. Other mothers tell the same tale. Have it handy if you want to prevent Cholera Infantum and cure all infant complaints. Best for bowel troubles. Can be given to babies one day old. Costs 25 cents. All druggists sell it. This bottle free if you mention the name.

Made only by DR. D. FAHRNEY & SON, HAGERSTOWN, Md.

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

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CIVIC WORK NEEDS WOMEN

EQUAL SUFFRAGE WILL GIVE THE OPPORTUNITY

Women to Give Help in Civic House-keeping and House-Cleaning.

Woman suffrage is advocated no longer merely as a woman's right, but as an economic necessity. Woman with the ballot will mean a helping hand to all who stand for good government, cleanliness and purity without the ballot she is practically only an agitator. Her local community, especially, needs her individual judgment and the "mothering" that only she can give. We now have to deal with unique conditions, for a city is no longer a political organization with interests apart from personal and domestic problems. The modern city is a big co-operative housekeeping business and needs the housekeeper's touch to perfect it.

Women's clubs and civic organizations, which of late years have worked so hard for civic betterment and have been so untiring in their efforts to promote municipal housecleaning, are constantly disappointed in obtaining what they seek for the general good because of women's limitations in power. They cannot do anything to enforce the laws, even when the right laws exist, but had they the ballot they could help to put the right men in office and thus help to secure proper laws and their due enforcement.

We all realize that many duties that formerly belonged to the individual household are now the common duties of the community. The care and protection of children, their schooling and physical training, the regulation of morals and health and cleanliness, the supervision of food, the collection of garbage, the inspection of buildings, the prevention of disease, the regulation of drainage and sanitation, all these and many other household duties are domestic and refer to the welfare of the child, the home and the family. Surely these duties, more and more the serious concern of the city, could be better faced with the assistance of women, whose home life is a training for just such responsibilities. These are women's duties transferred to the municipal family.

There has been a radical change in our domestic life, but that has not altered the natural instincts of woman. She has the same capabilities and desires, but because of new conditions must act in a more expansive way. With the lessening of household drudgery and the increase of the capacity and efficiency of women, the more progressive ones necessarily desire to, and ought to, extend their housekeeping to the city and their mother instinct to all the children of the community. Unquestionably the home is still the woman's sphere, but to serve her home she must go outside of it, for no longer is the home bounded by the four walls of her house.

In the matter of schooling, for example, the public authorities not only supervise the production of the necessities of life. If she would assure herself that the flour, the milk, the canned goods and the prepared foodstuffs that come into her house are wholesome and pure and served in correct measure, she must see that the state and city laws with reference to the production and disposal of food are what they ought to be and are properly enforced.

Such also is the case in matters of health and morals. If the streets are to be kept clean, the garbage properly collected, the city water fit to drink, the children protected from contamination in the public schools and places of public amusement, and if woman's influence in securing these things and many others is to be really worth while, she must have the power of the ballot.

There are to-day fully a million women in the United States who are interested in civic affairs and are devoting themselves to the cause of a better and purer nation. What they have accomplished is wonderful. What they have done and their ever-growing interest in the general welfare constitute a strong reason for according them the ballot to assist them in their good work. To achieve the greatest civic results the working power of all the citizens is needed. Men and women should have the chance to work side by side on equal terms.

Obviously the woman plus the ballot is a greater power than the woman without the ballot. Her influence should be a direct and not merely an indirect, and therefore nearly ineffective, force. As Henry Ward Beecher said, "It is open applied force that abates evil and promotes good." It is theories put into operation that cleans the streets and alleys, collects and disposes of garbage, inspects markets and otherwise secures the public welfare. The disfranchised class is powerless to give any material aid in bringing about the social and moral reforms that depend upon legislative and governmental action. They have no share in electing their rulers and lawmakers and those whose duty it is to enforce the laws.

The cure for this condition of affairs is to give woman the ballot, that she may, in addition to advice and persuasion already helpfully contributed, lend a hand in the election of public officials.

Predicts Suffrage Will Win.

Frank M. Roessing of Pittsburgh, drove the truck for ten days carrying the Woman's Liberty Bell and as a result of his observations on the trip predicts that suffrage will win out. "I have always believed that the

game fight which the women have been putting up for the past three years would bring them victory," he said, "but I have always refused to be quoted to that effect because I have felt that there might be people who would misunderstand and say, 'Oh, he's got to predict victory. Look what his wife is.'"

Mr. Roessing is the husband of the President of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association. "But that fact really has nothing to do with my present predictions," he continued, with a smile. "For I'm talking about my own personal observations on the situation and not those of Mrs. Roessing. Naturally, I want to see her win, just the same as the thousands of other husbands whose wives have worked so hard in this campaign. We know the ideals they are fighting for and we're with them to a man, and if good wishes and encouragement amount to anything they'll win by the biggest majority ever rolled up in this State."

"I started with the bell from Harrisburg on October 1 and drove it through Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Adams, York and Lancaster counties. And as I look back on the big friendly crowd, and the cheering incidents all along the route, I can't help but feel that the women are going to win."

"They have got the rural vote clinched. Every meeting we held in the farming sections brought out big crowds. I reckon it's because the farmers have perhaps a better appreciation of the real activities of their wives than the average city man, that they are all so strong for suffrage. But the city men are warming up, too."

To Be Prepared for Defense.

The Naval Advisory Board of Scientists with Edison as its chairman, held its first session in Washington last week and recommended the creation of a five million dollar experimental laboratory. The Board was addressed by President Wilson as follows:

"I think the whole nation is convinced that we ought to be prepared, not for war but for defense, and very adequately prepared. The preparation for defense is not merely a technical matter; it is not a matter that the army and navy alone can take care of. It is a matter in which we must have the cooperation of the best brains and knowledge of the country outside the official service of the Government as well as inside."

"For my part, I feel that it is only in the spirit of a true democracy that we get together to lend each other voluntary aid, the sort of aid that comes from interest, from knowledge of the varied circumstances that are involved in handling a nation."

"I want you to feel that we have a serious purpose, that we have not asked you to associate yourself with us except for a very definite and practical purpose, to get you to give us your best independent thought as to how we ought to make ready for any duty that may fall upon the nation. I do not have to expound to you; you know as well as I do the spirit of America. The spirit of America is peace, but one of independence. It is a spirit that is profoundly concerned with peace, because it can express itself best only in peace. It is the spirit of peace and good will and of human freedom; but it is also the spirit of a nation that is self-conscious, that knows and loves its mission in the world and that knows it must command the respect of the world."

"So it seems to me that we are not working as those who would change anything of America, but only those who would safeguard. I know that you enter into conferences with the officers of the navy in that spirit and with that feeling, and it makes me proud that the busy men of America, the men who stand at the front of their profession, should be willing in this way to associate themselves voluntarily with the Government in the task in which it needs all sorts of expert and serious advice. Nothing ought to be done in this country by any single group of persons—everything ought to be done by all of us united together—and I welcome this association in the most serious and grateful spirit."

Forest Fires Don't.

To obtain the co-operation of the public in preventing forest fires which are doing great deal of damage the U. S. forest service has prepared ten "DON'TS" to be observed in the woods. It is hoped that these rules may have a beneficial effect during the fire season of the southern Appalachians, which is not yet over, and that of the north woods, which is just beginning and which from present indications, promises to be unusually severe.

The "DON'TS" follow:

1. Don't throw your match away until you are sure it is out.
2. Don't drop cigarette or cigar butts until the glow is extinguished.
3. Don't knock out your pipe ashes while hot or where they will fall into dry leaves or other inflammable material.
4. Don't build a camp fire any larger than is absolutely necessary.
5. Don't build a fire against a tree, a log, or a stump, or anywhere but on bare soil.
6. Don't leave a fire until you are sure it is out; if necessary smother it with earth or water.
7. Don't burn brush or refuse in or near the woods if there is any chance that the fire may spread beyond your control, or that the wind may carry sparks where they would start a new fire.
8. Don't be any more careless with fire in the woods than you are with fire in your own home.
9. Don't be idle when you discover a fire in the woods; if you can't put it out yourself, get help. Where a forest guard, ranger, or State fire warden can be reached, call him up on the nearest telephone you can find.
10. Don't forget that human thoughtlessness and negligence are the causes of more than half of the forest fires in this country, and that the smallest spark may start a conflagration that will result in loss of life and destruction of timber and

young growth valuable not only for timber but for their influence in helping to prevent flood, erosion, and drought.

Reorganization of Army.

Secretary Garrison's plan for the reorganization of the United States Army, now at the White House awaiting action by President Wilson, embodies these recommendations:

1. The creation of one entirely new division of infantry to consist of 10 regiments, three of which would be recruited at war strength with seven at peace strength.
 2. The increase of the coast artillery in continental United States by 34 companies, distributing a total of 170 companies on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.
 3. The increase of the coast artillery in the Panama Canal zone from 9 to 21 companies.
 4. The creation of six new regiments of field artillery, thereby doubling the strength of that arm of the service.
 5. The erection of impregnable defenses at the mouth of the Chesapeake Bay for the protection of Washington; the general strengthening of the coast defenses and the erection of new works at unfortified points.
 6. The creation of a reserve of about 275,000, to bring the war strength, with the regular army and the militia, up to 500,000.
- In asking for a comparatively modest increase of about 25,000 men and the necessary complement of officers for the regular army, now limited to 100,000, Secretary Garrison recognizes the traditional opposition of this country to a large standing army.
- The greater concentration of forces will be in the Panama Canal defenses, where the fortifications will be manned with 21 companies of coast artillery in place of the nine now guarding the great waterway.
- The estimated cost of these increases is \$3,000,000, the greater proportion of which would go to the creation of the reserve army.

Germany Will Pay Arabic Damages.

The following letter from the German ambassador disposes of the Arabic disaster, agreeing to pay indemnity for American lives.

German Embassy.

Washington, D. C. Oct. 5, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Secretary:

Prompted by the desire to reach a satisfactory agreement with regard to the Arabic disaster, my Government has given me the following instructions:

The orders issued by His Majesty the Emperor to the commanders of the German submarines, of which I notified you on a previous occasion, have been made so stringent that the recurrence of incidents similar to the Arabic case is considered out of the question.

According to the report of Commander Schneider of the submarine which sank the Arabic and his affidavit as well as those of his men, Commander Schneider was convinced that the Arabic intended to ram the submarine.

On the other hand, the Imperial Government does not doubt the good faith of the British officers or the Arabic, according to which the Arabic did not intend to ram the submarine. The attack of the submarine therefore was undertaken against the instructions issued to the commander. The Imperial Government regrets and disavows this act, and has notified Commander Schneider accordingly.

Under these circumstances my Government is prepared to pay an indemnity for American lives which, to its deep regret, have been lost on the Arabic. I am authorized to negotiate with you about the amount of this indemnity.

I remain, my dear Mr. Lansing, yours very sincerely,

J. VON BERNSTORFF.

W. M. To Buy 1000 Cars.

The W. M. Railroad has asked for bids on 1000 steel hopper cars and it is expected the contract for the new equipment will be awarded early next week. The additional cars are made necessary by the rapidly increasing coal tonnage now moving over the lines.

Specifications call for a 70-ton car, which is one of the largest in use on any of the railroads in the East. The cars will be 37 feet long and approximately 9 1/2 feet wide.

For more than three or four months officials of the W. M. have been working on the specifications of the new equipment. The management desired to put in use a heavier car and finally agreed upon the 70-ton equipment.

The W. M. has placed a contract for 2000 tons of steel rails for October delivery. The order was divided between the Carnegie and the Bethlehem Companies.

DANGERS OF A COLD

Gettysburg People Will Do Well to Well to Heed Them.

Many bad cases of kidney trouble result from a cold or chill. Congested kidneys fall behind in filtering the poison-laden blood and backache, headache, dizziness and disordered kidney action follow. Don't neglect a cold. Use Doan's Kidney Pills at the first sign of kidney trouble. Follow this Gettysburg resident's example:

Harry J. Tawney, 9 Steinwehr Ave., Gettysburg, says: "My back ached almost constantly and at times I could hardly get around. The kidney secretions gave me much annoyance and I was lame and stiff. Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at the People's Drug Store, positively and permanently cured me. I have been in good health ever since. I know of a number of other people who have taken Doan's Kidney Pills and in each case benefit has been had."

Price 50c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Tawney had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION, BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, AT THE COMMEMORATIVE MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIA, AND PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Number One.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section one, article eight of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania be brought before the people at the next general election, to be held on the first day of November, in accordance with the eighth article thereof:

"That section one of article eight, which reads as follows:

"Section 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month."

"Second. He shall have resided in the State one year, or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election."

"Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election."

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months prior to the election, or one month before the election, if he is a tenant, so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

"First. He or she shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month."

"Second. He or she shall have resided in the State one year, or, having previously been a qualified elector or native-born citizen of the State, he or she shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election."

"Third. He or she shall have resided in the election district where he or she shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election."

"Fourth. If twenty-two years of age and upward, he or she shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months prior to the election, or one month before the election, if he or she is a tenant, so that the same shall read as follows:

"Section 1. Every citizen, male or female, of twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections, subject, however, to such laws requiring and regulating the registration of electors as the General Assembly may enact:

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revenue during the year immediately preceding the time of such ascertainment. Such capitalization shall be accomplished by ascertaining the principal amount which would yield such annual current revenue at the average rate of interest, and sinking-fund charges payable upon the indebtedness incurred by said city for such purposes, up to the time of such ascertainment. The method of determining such amount, so to be excluded or allowed as a credit, may be prescribed by the General Assembly.

In incurring indebtedness, for any one or more of said purposes of construction, improvement, or reclamation, the city of Philadelphia may issue its obligations maturing not later than fifty years from the date thereof, with provision for a sinking fund sufficient to retire said obligation at maturity, the payments to such sinking fund to be in equal or graded annual installments. Such obligations may be in amount sufficient to provide for and may include the amount of the interest and sinking-fund charges accruing and which may accrue thereon throughout the period of construction and until the expiration of one year after the completion of the work for which said indebtedness has been incurred; and said city shall not be required to pay a tax to pay the interest and sinking-fund charges, as required by section ten of article nine of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, until the expiration of said period of one year after the completion of such work.

A true copy of Joint Resolution No. 2.

CYRUS E. WOODS, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Number Three.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section twenty-one of article three of the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania be brought before the people at the next general election, to be held on the first day of November, in accordance with the eighth article thereof:

"No act of the General Assembly shall limit the amount to be recovered for injuries resulting in death, or for injuries to persons or property, and in case of death from such injuries, the right of action shall survive, and the General Assembly shall prescribe for whose benefit such actions shall be prosecuted. No act shall prescribe any limitations of time within which suits may be brought for compensation for injuries to persons or property, or for other causes different from those fixed by general laws regulating actions against natural persons, and such acts now existing are avoided," so that it shall read as follows:

The General Assembly may enact laws requiring the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, or reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and the recovery of such compensation shall be subject to the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, or reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and the recovery of such compensation shall be subject to the payment by employers, or employers and employees jointly, or reasonable compensation for injuries to employees arising in the course of their employment, and for occupational diseases of employees, whether or not such injuries or diseases result in death, and the recovery of such compensation shall be subject to 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GETTYSBURG, PA.

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PERSONAL POINTS OF VIEW

COMINGS AND GOINGS INTO AND OUT OF THE TOWN.

Social and Other Individual Happenings and Other Local Items of Interest.

—Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Trone and children of Hanover spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Harry Stine on Buford avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Ziegler have returned to Philadelphia after a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Ziegler on East Middle street.

—Mrs. Joseph C. Harding of Winber, Pa., is the guest of Miss Olivia McClean at her home on York street.

—Miss Sallie Jamison of Indiana, Pa., is spending some time with the Misses O'Neal on Carlisle street.

—Mrs. David Dale and daughter of Bellefonte are visiting at the home of Hon. and Mrs. D. P. McPherson.

—Miss Eileen Power of Baltimore street spent this week as the guest of friends at Hellam, York county.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Presser have returned to their home in Philadelphia after spending several days with Mrs. Presser's sister, Mrs. Daniel A. Skelly.

—Mrs. J. D. McClure of Peoria, Ill., who has been visiting the Misses Kerr on Chambersburg street has returned to her home.

—Hon. and Mrs. W. A. Martin, Miss Alice Martin and Wm. Martin have returned from an automobile trip to Huntingdon, Pa.

—Miss Nona Brown of Lancaster spent this week as the guest of her sister, Mrs. Sallie Cox at her home on Baltimore street.

—Miss Luella McAllister of East High street has returned from a trip to Erie where she attended a Sunday School convention.

—Mrs. Harold Trump of Montclair, N. J., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wm. Bream, on Springs avenue.

Gaylord M. Saltzgeber, U. S. Commissioner of Pensions, visited Capt. Wm. T. Ziegler on Sunday.

—Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Sharp and son Martin and Mrs. Robb and son James, of Mechanicsburg, spent this week at the home of Hon. Wm. A. Martin on Lincoln avenue.

—Mrs. C. G. Crist has returned to her home on East Middle street after spending several days with relatives in Philadelphia.

—I. L. Taylor has returned from a trip to Philadelphia where he witnessed one of the World's Series games.

—Mr. and Mrs. B. Frank Deardorff of West Middle street have returned from a week's trip to Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del.

—Mrs. Oscar Shaw has gone to New York City after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Penrose Myers, near town.

—Miss Anna Eckenrode of West High street spent this week in Harrisburg with Mr. and Mrs. Edward Eckenrode.

—Miss Virginia McCurdy returned to her home in Bellefonte on Friday after spending the summer in town. With Miss McCurdy's departure the Quaint Shop in the Dobbin House, Steinwehr avenue, closes for the winter months after its most successful season.

—Invitations have been issued for the wedding of Miss Anna Porter Crapster and John Smeltzer at the Presbyterian Church in Taneytown, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 23rd, at 2 o'clock. A reception at the bride's home will immediately follow the wedding ceremony.

—J. Allen Dickson, Chambersburg street, a member of the College Faculty, has been elected a member of the Athletic Council at College to succeed Harry Stahl, resigned.

—Mrs. John Beck and daughter Miss Ivy Beck of near Round Top, have moved to Hanover where they will make their future home.

—Mrs. C. E. Aughinbaugh and daughters the Misses Bessie, Mary and Edna Aughinbaugh, of Harrisburg, spent last Sunday with Mrs. Peter Sheads at her home on East High street.

—Battery E of the Third U. S. Field Artillery left for Fort Meyer on Thursday after spending a month in Camp along the Chambersburg pike. The Battery was stationed here to take part in the dedication of the Webb monument. During their stay they gave an exhibition drill at the York Fair and took part in the annual Farmers' Day parade. Battery D, of the Third, passed through town on Sunday on its way to Fort Meyer.

—Dr. and Mrs. Granville entertained at a reception on Saturday evening in honor of their house guests, Major and Mrs. Wm. B. Tuttle, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Kirk, Mrs. Edwin Lewis and Mrs. MacDonald, all of New Haven, Conn.

—Mr. and Mrs. Guy Plank of Cumberland township have been chosen by the Board of Poor Directors as night nurses at the County Home to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. and Mrs. Strausbaugh. They assumed their new duties on Thursday. There were seven applicants for this position.

—Mrs. Frances Walter and Miss Cornelia Walter who recently returned from Germany, will spend Sunday as the guests of the Misses Horner on Chambersburg street.

—Judge and Mrs. S. McC. Swope, and Miss Amy Swope, are expected home next Tuesday after their seven weeks' trip to the Pacific Coast.

—Mrs. Charles Schleich of Philadelphia is visiting her sister, Mrs. Noel, of Baltimore street.

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale
Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, actress, authoress and lecturer, will speak here on Woman Suffrage Thursday, Oct. 21, at 1 o'clock p. m., at the Court House. She will appear under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Women's Suffrage Association and Gettysburg people who have had the pleasure of hearing her speak of her as the most charming speaker on suffrage platform.

Mrs. Hale, who is a niece of the titled English actor, Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, won a name for herself as an actress before her marriage in 1910 to Swinburne Hale, a New York lawyer. She appeared with Sir Henry Irving in "Robespierre" and acquired a splendid reputation as an interpreter of Shakespearean roles with her uncle, Sir



Johnston. After her marriage, however, she left the stage to devote her talents to a cause she had long held dearer than playing even Shakespeare's heroines.

The phase of suffrage she has studied most and which she advocates especially concerns the safeguarding of mothers' rights. Mrs. Hale is herself a mother and furnished convincing proof of the fact that a woman can have both a home and a career if she wants to. Her home is the kind of home they make pictures of on Christmas cards—with lights shining through the windows onto the snow, and diamond panes and chintz curtains, a hearth with a dog and pussy cat in the fireglow, and babies upstairs, a happy husband and all the other comforts that make a home real.

The babies are Sanchia, Rosemary and Clemency, the latter two, twin cherubs who celebrated their first birthday a couple of months ago with a party to which half a dozen other suffrage babies were invited. It is unfortunate that a photograph was not taken of this collection of fat rosy babies for it would have disproven once and for all the antis' contention that "when mama's a suffragist the babies are neglected."

That it is perfectly possible to have such a home and such babies, as well as a profession, is one of the things that Mrs. Hale is proving. Interviewed recently on how she managed to do it, she said:

"Any normal woman can do two things successfully, but not three. She simply must choose those she most loves. I chose my home and my profession, and allowed the social activities to go. Some might prefer society to a profession. Some women on the other hand might prefer household tasks to any outside work. I would consider that equivalent to a profession, provided she assumed all her household labor."

"Home means so much that I would counsel young people to plan for it while life and love are young. Do not wait and wait for the man's earnings to be ample. The wife can help and should help. Their home can then gradually grow and be the happier for the mutual building. Home and babies need not end woman's other work. I pay women the compliment of knowing that they can do two things and do them well."

In addition to shattering the antis' theory that a woman who keeps her profession after marriage must necessarily do so at the expense of her husband, home and babies, Mrs. Hale has disproven another of their pet ideas—namely, that where there is suffrage there can be no romance. She first met her husband at a suffrage meeting, he being a member of the Executive Committee of the Men's League of the State of New York.

A collection will be taken.

If Mothers Only Knew.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and destroy worms. They break up Colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 26 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address A. S. Olmstead, LeRoy, N. Y.

Advertisement.

HAMMERS' STORE.

Shells 50 and 60 cents per box; 12 boxes of Matches, Diamond Brand, 8 cents; Fodder Twine, the best in the county, 7 cents per lb. o. 7-4t.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder for painful, smarting, tender, nervous feet. It takes the sting of corns and bunions. Over 100,000 packages are being used by the German and Allied troops at the front. Sold everywhere, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmstead, Le Roy, N. Y.

Advertisement.

WANTED—A young or middle aged married man to take charge of a stocked farm by April 1st. Must be experienced, reliable and come well recommended. Have a very good proposition for the right party. Address, Compiler, o 16-27.

West Pennsylvania Synod.

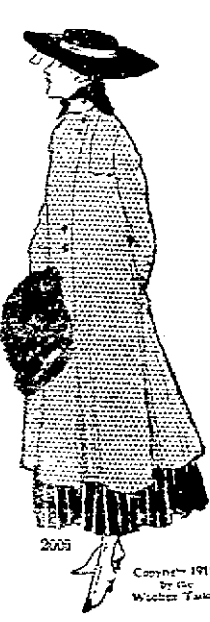
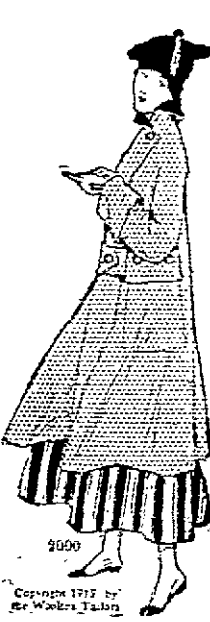
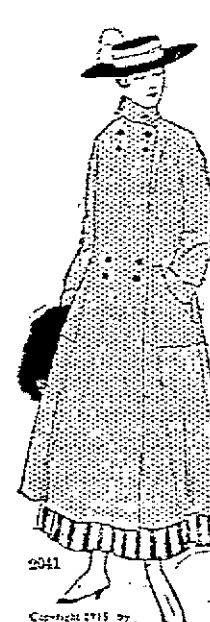
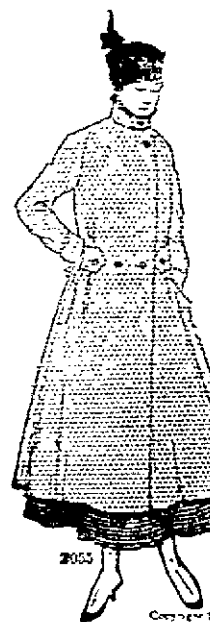
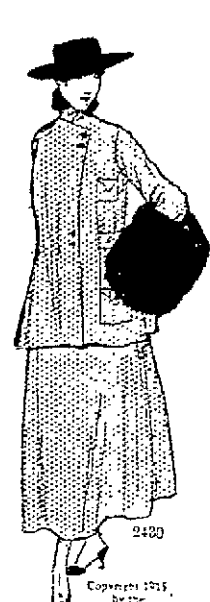
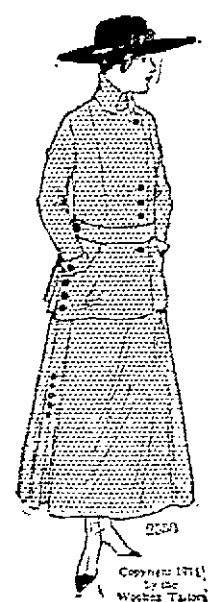
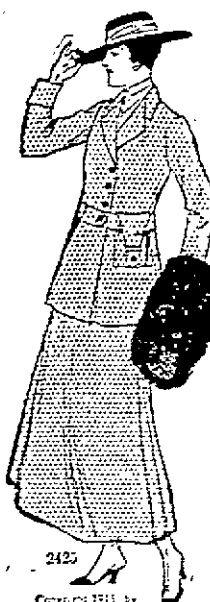
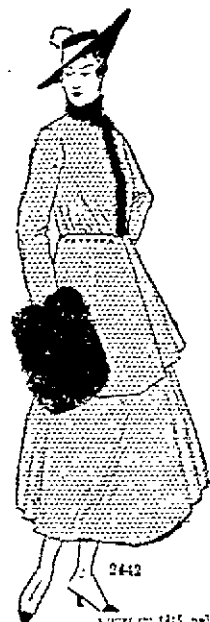
The West Pennsylvania Synod of the Lutheran Church was held in the College Church this week. The opening session was on Monday evening and closing on Thursday evening. An extended account will be given in our next issue.

G. W. Weaver & Son

G. W. Weaver & Son

DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT STORE

THESE October days are the days of fruitfulness of well laid plans, the results being a store stocked with desirable merchandise as never before, and which in every instance is the best of its kind and with more arriving every day from plans made months ago. They are also days of joy to us because of the eager demand and the pleasure of serving that this stock of ours offers. No stock outside of a Metropolitan center offers better assortments or better values. We make this a letter telling especially of Ready-to-Wear Goods, but every department is equally as well stocked and as interesting as this.



A VERY INTERESTING EXHIBIT OF

TAILORED : SUITS : and : COATS

In which we show exceptional assortments this Fall. The store that sells Wooltex—measures all its Ready-to-Wear lines by the Wooltex Standard—for instance Suits at \$9.75, 12.00, 15.00 or Coats at \$5.00, 7.50, or 10.00 must be as carefully made, as stylishly cut as to lines &c. as the best of Wooltex or it cannot pass into our stock.

SUITS

SUITS

COATS

COATS

We have the Suits that will fit your style—We are not showing any freak styles.

There's a wealth of correct style ideas, many of them entirely new, embraced in the great variety of models.

No other time this season will bring you such an opportunity for choosing your fall suit with perfect satisfaction.

Choose from suits of broadcloth, gabardine, whipcord, wool poplin, serge or mixtures in the season's most fashionable colors. Many suits are fur trimmed.

These suits are not ordinary suits, either in style or quality of materials and character of tailoring. Their pure wool and pure silk fabrics insure service. The perfection of tailoring insures shapely garments as long as they last.

Among the leaders of the many Wooltex styles are the special Winningham suits. A splendid variety of sizes and colors.

Suits at \$9.75 to \$32.50

Coats for the Miss or Small Woman, for all purposes, of Corduroys in all colors and mixtures, Plush, Broadtail and Pony Skin, Fur Cloth, Fancy Mixtures in such variety of cut, grades, &c. as to suit all fancies and your ideas of cost. In many instances at less than you'd expect.

JUNIOR COATS

for girls with shoe top skirts.

The Junior size coats fill in a want for the growing girl who needs a coat longer than those that come in Childrens sizes 12 and 14 and yet not so long and mature as those that come under the Misses sizes 14 to 18. We are showing such a splendid assortment that we have a coat for every Miss in just the style that will be most becoming and in the fabric that she will like best and at her price.



Right Now—The Season's Greatest Display of Coats.

We have coats for the woman who wants a wrap appropriate for General Wear—A garment both fashionable and serviceable. Coats for the woman and miss who motor, big comfortable loose fitting garments in softest Velours Pompadour cloths and Fancy Mixtures, with novel little extras.

Dressy Garnets of Plush, Velours and other Pile Fabrics resembling Fur will show increased use this season, because Fashion so decreed, they are very rich, most durable and very warm. We are showing a wonderful assortment in the different fur fabrics and the unusual demand has made duplicating orders very difficult besides adding considerable to the price. So let us advise early purchase if you had thought of this kind of coat. No matter how little or how much you desire to pay. We can fit and suit you at a saving.

COATS for the Young Miss and Children.

Up-to-Date Coats for girls 6 to 14 years.

Fabrics and prices acceptable and styles such as make them of special interest to the young Miss who likes more than mere warmth in a coat.

Coats for Children 2 to 6 years of Cord U Roys, Zbyalines, Chinchillas,



Plushes, Velours &c. &c.—in dressy and stylish cuts—CHINCHILLA coats and Refers for the small boy, warmth, service and good style, coupled with low prices.

G. W. WEAVER & SON, Gettysburg, Penna.

Gettysburg Compiler
Gettysburg, Pa.
WM. ARCH. McCLEAN, Editor
SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1915.
POLITICAL CALENDAR FOR 1915.
November 2—Election day.
December 2—Last day for candidates and treasurers to file expense accounts.
SUPPORT MR. BUTT.

The recent primary presents the two judicial candidates to the voters in attitudes which should be carefully noted. The differences and distinctions to appeal to the voters for support and approval, or to withhold the same.

J. L. Butt conducted a dignified and clean campaign in keeping with the most important office of the district. It was a campaign candid and square from start to finish. He announced his candidacy early. He made no attack or criticism of any other candidate. He did not seek to advance his own cause by pulling down another's. He told all that was to be known about himself. He has been a busy lawyer with an experience in settling estates more than twice as large as Mr. McPherson, who had attacked him, and more than three times larger in the bringing of actions. He told that he had been interested in the developing of farms, was born a farmer and had never ceased being a farmer, having introduced better live-stock, planted orchards, given employment to labor, was counsel for a bank and engaged in other lines of activity. On the important question of license Mr. Butt was obedient to the law in refusing to express himself. Mr. Butt added a distinct non-partisanship to his campaign in the letter sent out by nine farmers, five Democrats and four Republicans endorsing his candidacy and asking all farmers to vote for him. His campaign appealed to the very best elements in human nature for support. At the close of the campaign he finished his open, candid course by filing a lengthy statement of expenses showing item by item how \$3200 had been spent, the persons who had received the same and for purpose spent.

Mr. McPherson did not follow a course resembling that of Mr. Butt. He began in the "Star and Sentinel" what was called by its author an "unpleasant" attack on Mr. Butt saying mean and cheap things, things which it was expected would have the effect to knock Mr. Butt's cause so that Mr. McPherson might win. A two-faced campaign was waged on the license question. A bid was made for the temperance vote by a frame-up and a patting of them on the back with the answers to 29 questions even though the answers would disqualify. While this was going on, on the one hand, on the other hand henchmen were spending McPherson money and telling licensed dealers that their licenses would be safe with McPherson on the bench. It was a desperate attempt to win more than fifty per cent. of the vote at the primary in any way and at any cost, and if it had been won, to wink the other eye. Then when Mr. McPherson fled his expense account, four-fifths of nearly six thousand dollars is paid out in two sums to treasurers, so that Mr. McPherson did not have personal oversight over the expenditure of four-fifths of the money spent. Mr. McPherson offends the non-partisanship of the law under which he is running by the payment from the treasury of \$500 to Chairman of Republican County Committee. Fully \$1500 is paid out by treasurer to supporters who re-spend it in ways of which no account is made, making possible the game that was played of having one crowd go after the dry vote, while another went after the wet with promises and money spent for booze. Mr. McPherson's method of running a campaign with a treasurer prevented the full and fair accounting item by item of all moneys spent.

Mr. McPherson spent \$900 more than Mr. Butt and it is worth while to note certain differences. About one-half, or \$450 was spent by Mr. Butt for publicity purposes, newspaper advertising and postage, while Mr. McPherson spent less than \$1000 in this way. The expenses of the candidates were about equal in Fulton county and about the same in items of clerical work, traveling, etc. The chief differences in the two statements are, first the personal obligation manifested by Mr. Butt to oversee expenditures so as to be able to give full and complete report according to the requirements of the law, and the ease with which Mr. McPherson escapes this personal responsibility by handing the money over to others to spend. The other difference is that Mr. Butt's account shows an itemized expenditure while Mr. McPherson's is lumped with \$275.50 to his treasurer and in the treasurer's account there are payments to individuals who re-spend, of which no accounts are given. To be specific there are items of \$500 to R. C. Miller, \$505 to Geo. Baker, \$276 to J. D. Srope, and various other sums making a total of over \$1500 which must have been re-spent and without an accounting.

Can there be any question which candidate played the political game fairest and on the square, making no promises that should not be given, clean of all mis-leading and person-

ally accounting for all expenses. There can be no question that Mr. Butt's methods were the right way and deserve the hearty approval at the polls of the voters. The other side played to win at the primary and lost and in the losing exposed their two-faced methods and certainly can not expect the approval of voters in favor of the square deal.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
A primary at which nearly 3000 Democratic voters expressed a choice in the making up of a ticket, very forcefully represents the will of the majority to be acquiesced in by all good party men. A Democrat attending a primary owes to himself, his party and the system of government by the people, an obligation to support the nominated ticket. A voter first declares that he is a Democrat, and he makes this declaration not to help some individual get on ticket, but to help his party nominate a ticket and this involves the obligation to acquiesce in the expressed will of the majority and stand by the ticket as nominated. This obligation rests on every one of three thousand Democrats who helped to nominate the Democratic ticket and involves not only standing by the ticket as nominated but working for it until the polls close. Democracy can win if all the voters support the cause to which they have given allegiance in their declarations.

BIG BALLOT.
It will be no easy or quick matter to vote the big ballot on November 2. The fewest marks by which a voter can do his whole duty to himself, the ticket, his party, and the community, is by making eleven marks or crosses. First a cross in the Democratic block in first column will vote the full county, borough and township ticket, but will not vote the non-partisan judicial part of the ballot. To vote it three crosses will be needed for Supreme Court Judges, one cross opposite the name of J. L. Butt, two crosses opposite the names of W. Howard Dicks and E. P. Miller. Seven crosses or marks in all. Then four more crosses will be needed to vote upon the constitutional amendments.

FOUR AMENDMENTS.
The ballot will contain four constitutional amendments. The first one is for equal suffrage. The right of suffrage is a human right not a sex right, and being a human right it belongs to all human beings, not half of them. So the way to vote the first amendment is a cross opposite "Yes." The second amendment is to give larger powers to Philadelphia to borrow, so that the contractor bosses may better thrive and the way to prevent that is with a "No." The third amendment involves legislation needed in line with the recent workingman's compensation law already adopted. The fourth is to provide for a system of registering, transferring, insuring and guaranteeing of titles by State and County, a system that would protect titles and save trouble.

WEBB'S STATUE DEDICATED.
(Continued from page 1.)

A solid line of veterans clad in gray, With iron nerves and earnest for the fray.
In thought a new-born nation rose to sight,
With "stars and bars" unfurled in glorious light.
On, on they came, nor faltered in their tread.
Each man a hero—giants at their head.
We stood amazed at courage so sublime,
No braver record on the page of time.
With bristling bayonets glistening in the sun.
The stubborn ranks, inspired by victories won,
Pressed grimly on, unmindful of the storm.
Of shot and shell that felled full many a form;
The maddened roar of angry cannon massed.
Rocked the red field as if an earthquake passed.
Still on they came: the gaps they quickly close:
"Now steady, men!" and from our ranks there rose
A mighty cry, and thick the leaden hail
Fell on the wavering lines. "See how they quail!"
"Strike! strike! for freedom and your native land!"
And bayonets clashed in conflict hand to hand.
Oh, fierce the struggle; but they break! they fly!
And God to freedom gives the victory.

Colonel Andrew Cowan of Louisville, in command of Cowan's Battery at the Bloody Angle, received a touching welcome as he came to the rallying on crutches. He described the battle at the Angle on July 3, 1863, and declared in his opinion the fight of the Philadelphia Brigade at the Angle turned the crisis in favor of the Union and was the deciding factor in this battle. As he concluded speaking he remarked: "I said goodbye till we meet again two years ago, now I say farewell! farewell!" and veterans were moved to tears as they cheered him.

Dr. R. G. Miller of the Philadelphia Brigade and several other veterans concluded the speaking and benediction was pronounced by Rev. Oscar L. Severin, 137th N. Y. Volunteers.

S. S. Rally.
The First District Sabbath School Association will hold a rally next Tuesday evening, October 10, beginning at 7:30 o'clock in the Methodist Church of this place. The program will consist of rousing good talks by delegates to the State Sabbath School Convention recently held in Erie, and by other interesting speakers; there will also be several numbers of vocal and instrumental music. This is a public and popular meeting and all are invited and urged to be present.

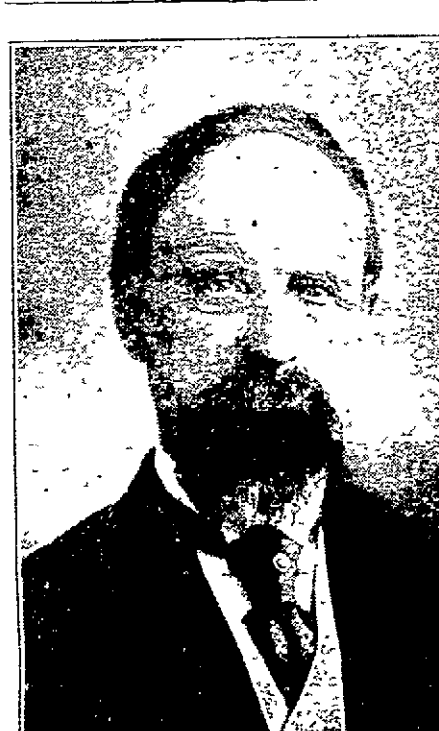
NON-PARTISAN TICKET



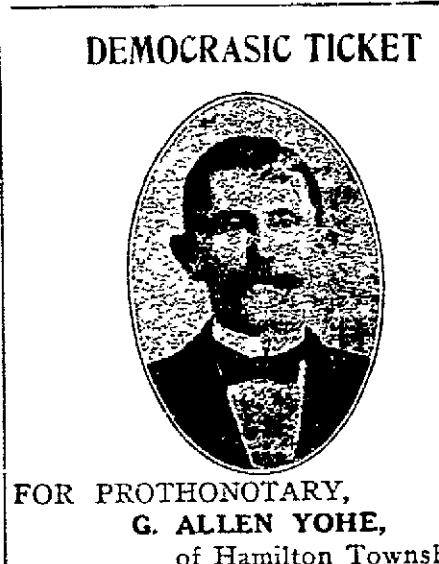
FOR JUDGE
J. L. BUTT.
Of Gettysburg, Pa.



FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
E. P. MILLER,
Of Gettysburg.



FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE,
W. HOWARD DICKS,
Of Reading Township.



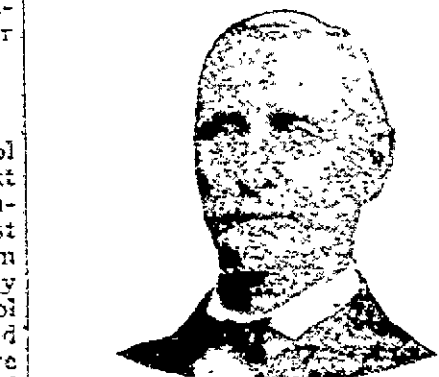
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
G. ALLEN YOHE,
of Hamilton Township.



FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN C. BOLLINGER,
Of Union Township.



FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
W. D. SHEELY,
Of Littlestown.



FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER,
WM. J. CHRIMER,
Of Mt. Pleasant Township.



FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
E. P. WISOTZKEY
of Gettysburg.



FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
C. E. STAHL,
Of Gettysburg.



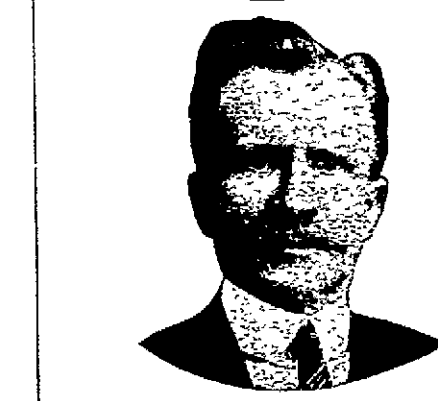
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
HARRY B. SLAGLE
of Oxford Township.



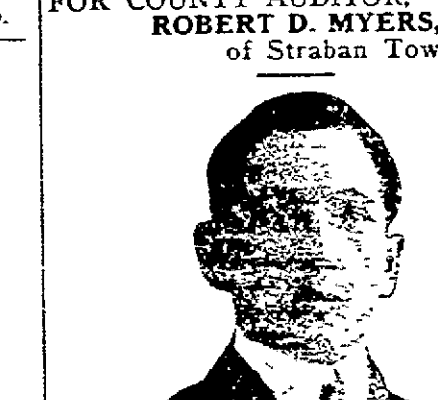
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, ..
HARRY J. MARCH,
of East Berlin.



FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
SIMON P. MILLER,
of Mt. Joy Township



FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
CLINTON A. RIFE,
of Mt. Pleasant Township.



FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
ROBERT D. MYERS,
of Straban Township.

DEATHS OF A WEEK.
(Continued from page 1.)

burg. Miss Isabelle Seifon of Philadelphia, and Mrs. S. F. Dunkle of Harrisburg.

Mrs. Louisa Dull, wife of Lewis Dull of Menallen township, died last Thursday aged 76 years, 2 months and 14 days. She was a daughter of the late John Harman. The funeral was held on Monday with interment at the Bendersville Lutheran Church. She leaves besides her husband, one son and one daughter, Thomas D. Dull and Mrs. Cletus Naylor of Aspers. A brother and sister survive. Amalong Harman and Mrs. Caroline Wagner, both of Bendersville.

Miss Clara Louisa Gardner of Huntington township died last Thursday aged 22 years and 2 months. She was a daughter of the late Jeremiah and Rebecca Gardner of Huntington township. Funeral was held on Sunday with interment at Ground Oak Church. Two brothers survive, Charles and John Gardner, both of Huntington township.

Mrs. Sophia Slaybaugh Stoffer, wife of W. A. Stoffer, of Huntington township, died on last Friday in her 73th year. She was the last of her family

and born and lived her life in house in which she died. The funeral was held on Monday, services and interment at Upper Meridian Church.

Mrs. Charlotte Lafean, widow of the late Charles F. Lafean, and mother of Congressman D. F. Lafean, died in York on Sunday in her 77th year.

Local Chickens Win at Hagerstown.
W. G. Horner, proprietor of the Catalpa Poultry Farm near town, was awarded first prize at the Hagerstown Fair on Thursday for the best pen of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. The Poultry Show of the Hagerstown Fair is recognized as one of the leading shows of the country and an award from it is an honor greatly coveted by chicken fanciers.

PUBLIC SALE
OF LUMBER AND WOOD.

On SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1915, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the home farm at the foot of the Narrows, a mile west of Arendtsville, the following lumber and wood: 10,000 feet of boards and scantling, 2x4, 3x4, 4x4, 75 ranks of chestnut slab wood, 30 cords of wood, posts and plank. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp. A credit of three months will be given to all purchasers giving their notes with approved security. All sums of \$5 and under cash. No lumber to be removed until sale is over.

EICHOLTZ BROTHERS.
Ira Taylor, Auct.

PUBLIC SALE
Real and Personal Property.

On SATURDAY, OCT. 16, 1915, the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of Henry Russell, deceased, late of Adams county, Pa., by virtue of authority granted in the will of said decedent, will offer at public sale, on the State Road, leading from Hanover to Gettysburg, 5 miles from the former and 8 miles from the latter place, about three miles south of Bonneauville, about one and one-half miles west of Mt. Rock and two miles east of White Hall, known as the "Old Russell blacksmith shop," a valuable property containing 10 acres, more or less adjoining lands of Joseph Neiderer, Henry Stine, and the State Road. The land is in a high state of cultivation, improved with a 2 1-2 story frame dwelling with summer house, frame barn, wagon shed, blacksmith shop, hog pen, two chicken houses, smoke house, corn crib, wood shed, and all

necessary outbuildings, with a never-failing well of water at the house and plenty of fruit of all kinds.

Also, the following personal property: Bay mare, fearless of all objects, any woman or child can drive, falling top buggy, runabout, spring wagon, 1-horse wagon, 3 sets of buggy harness, set 1-horse wagon harness, set front gears, bridles, lines fly-nets, spring harrow, corn cultivator, sleigh, bells, corn sheller, feed grinder, blacksmith tools, tire bender, drill press, bellows, vise and other tools. All the household goods, sewing machine (White) in good condition, bed and bed clothes, lot of jarred fruit, potatoes, apple butter crocks, sausage grinder and stuffer, iron kettle, copper kettle, preserving kettle, also a lot of antiques, and many other articles. Sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m., sharp.

HARRY RUSSELL
JOHN RUSSELL
EDWARD RUSSELL
Executors.
John B. Baschore, Auct.

BUY DIRECT AND SAVE MONEY
DOUBLE SERVICE AUTO TIRES

Guaranteed 7000 Miles Service
PROOF AGAINST PUNCTURE

Double the thickness of the best standard makes of tires; average 10 or 12 layers of strong fabric, plus nearly one inch of tough tread rubber, 100 per cent. greater wearing depth and double the mileage, besides being practically puncture-proof.

Unequaled for severe service on rough and rugged roads, hard pavements and other places where tire troubles cannot be tolerated. Ride as easy as an ordinary pneumatic—air space and pressure being the same.

Used in U. S. Government and European War Service. Our output is limited, but we make the following low special Introductory Prices:

Tires Tubes		Tires Tubes	
30x3	\$8.60	36x4	\$17.45
30x3 1/2	10.85	310	21.20
32x3 1/2	12.75	320	22.50
33x4	15.75	320 1/2	23.60
34x4	16.70	325	26.30

Two or more 10 per cent. discount—non-skids 10 per cent. additional. All sizes—any type. Remit by draft. Money order or certified personal check; acceptance of order optional with consignee.

Descriptive folder and complete price list mailed on request.

DOUBLE SERVICE TIRE & RUBBER CO.,
AKRON, O.—Dept. C 2.

Walter's Theatre
28 York St.
"The Home of Good Pictures and Good Humor"

G. W. Weaver & Son
Dry Goods Department Store

Wooltex
THE BLACK COMPANY
Designers and Makers
PARIS-CLEVELAND

What we mean by Wooltex Standard as applied to this advertisement

First it means **QUALITY** in fabrics Linings & Trimmings--It means also **AUTHORITATIVE STYLES**, with custom, quality tailoring--Style tailored in not pressed in. It means expert designing and adaptation from leading models from Paris.

It means that all our Ready-to-Wear Goods like Wooltex are made in Sanitary work-rooms. It means too that Wooltex will place their goods in any one town in its best store only. What you buy from us whether of actual Wooltex make or not is based on the above standards.

To forestall a desire to order from catalogue houses or from descriptions given in the very readable city store advertisements, let us ask you to bring your catalogue, or that portion that you are interested in, or any cut or representation of any item or article, and we will no doubt be able to match it in style, quality and kind at less price than quotations given, besides giving you the opportunity of seeing exactly what you are buying before you pay for it.

G. W. Weaver & Son
The Store That Sells Wooltex in Gettysburg

Red Blood

Is good blood—blood that nourishes the whole body, and enables every organ to perform its functions naturally. Many people owe it to **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA**, which relieves scrofula, eczema, psoriasis, and all blood humors.

